§37 Often the clerk or storekeeper suggests staples. Many times, after the goods have been packed in a cardboard box and the clerk has turned to wait on a new customer, the purchaser will remember needs originally forgotten. Steamers are used in the transportation of Indian trading and seldom expose any salesmanship or importuning. For Indians there is no value in driving a sharp bargain. There is no haggling about price. In part this may be due to the fact that the people still lack a refined sense of the value of money. Furthermore, their reserve and unobtrusiveness are not the personality traits which are commonly associated with shrewd bargaining. Goods purchased are entered on a statement which is marked "Paid," if the buyer pays cash. In either cash or credit transactions, the buyer receives a duplicate of his statement. These are easily retained and as a result allegations reflecting on a trader's honesty are not infrequent. At times complaints of dishonesty have been carried over to the Indian Agent or policeman, whose duty it then becomes to investigate. Often the individual who feels he has been cheated is content just to voice his complaint to friends. The validity of these complaints is difficult to estimate.

Most of the money received by Indians is spent in Lower Post. Occasionally clothing is ordered from a large mail order house, the independent trader with the greatest stock of goods or the stationery filling in the order blanks. In 1941 Nick Long and his brother Peter visited Whitehorse where they bought practically all their winter stock as well as an extensive outfit for cash. Local buying is particularly heavy following the arrival of a new shipment of goods by boat or truck. At such times the stores are always crowded with people curious to see what has been received.

§39 Only one or two individuals have opened savings bank accounts in outside cities. These have been by mail through the traders or missionaries. Their accounts are of not more than three or four years standing and are quite small. Most common ways of temporarily saving money are to secure it in a corner of the house or leave it on deposit with the traders in Lower Post, where it does not, however, gather interest. Actually little cash is accumulated. In practice most people believe according to the description Nick gave of himself: "Cash money nothing for me. I get cash money, spend it. No nothing."

HOUSING

● 362 Although housing in Kaska society obviously functions to provide protection from the inclemencies of climate, additional factors interfere to prevent any perfect correlation between dwelling form and seasonal usage. One such factor is the mobility of the society demanded as a consequence of the exploitative activities on which subsistence depends. Hunting and trapping frequently require temporary camps, the form of which also differs in summer and winter. Housing is also influenced by the cooperation, time, and other involved in building a log cabin. The fact that not everyone is ready or able to meet these requirements results in several families living in easily made shelters both summer and winter. Tents, teepees, and houses, therefore, provide shelter in any season of the year, even though the appropriateness of a house for winter comfort is generally recognized.

362 354 A great correlation between dwelling form and season is discernible. From the social point of view, for example, a teepee tent is generally able to meet the needs involved in one

[illegible] one or more houses. For unmarried youth, however, never owns a house. Since [illegible] lady the family of a poor wrapper may be unable to afford canvas for a well tent and so be [illegible] forced to spend the summer under a tree. In winter he can secure the materials for a big cabin without monetary cost but, unless assisted by his wife, will often find a difficult to secure her cooperation in assembling the logs. Poor people, therefore, are distinguished by the fact that they own only one house and that of a relatively small size such as could be constructed with a minimum of effort.

Kaska dwelling forms are open camps, camps for fly tents, mosquito tents, wall tents, [illegible] tent frames, and houses. We assume what type of dwelling a small, temporary or closed [illegible] camps by a single family. In cold weather, during visits, or in the event of death, one house [illegible] may share one shelter. Such arrangements, however, are always recognized as temporary. Houses and tents occupied for more than one night are always located within easy access to a river or lake. Mildred Lang once expressed surprise at a white man building his home on the Highway, a mile from the river, and said that she preferred to be able to look out on the river from her home.

Camps. Open camps are always temporary and consist of a fire and a pallet of spruce [illegible] brush for a bed. In cold weather such a camp is accompanied by a wall of brush backed with [illegible] canvas. A fly or tent is constructed out of eight dressed canvas and is generally about seven feet long and seven feet wide. The fly is erected by supporting the canvas lengthwise on a ridge pole resting in two forked sticks. The ridge pole is two or three feet higher in front than in the rear, and the corners of the tent are tied to four guy poles, three or four feet high, which are driven into the ground at an angle leaning away from the shelter. The sides of such a camp are usually open but may be piled with poles or spruce brush for protection against direct sun in summer or wind and cold in fall and winter. Food, clothing, and other goods are stored in the rear or along the sides of the shelter, which a fire in front is lower. In winter the fire is backed with brush or a small canvas windbreak. Tarps are used in summer for permanent shelters. In winter men use them as overnight camps while traveling along a trap line.

Single or double mosquito tents made of muslin are generally purchased ready-made for two or three dollars. They are provided with tent stakes which are attached to front and rear poles about six feet high and to shorter guy lines placed at each corner. No ridge pole is required. Early in every, such shelters are used during the summer by whites, sojourners from and commercialists. They are primarily sleeping tents designed to provide protection against insects. A tent is sometimes erected over a mosquito tent to provide additional protection from long rain.

Wall tents are generally made from eight dressed canvas in varying sizes which are cut from six to four, five, or more strip tents. A strip of canvas is thirty inches wide, sewing requires about three inches of overlapping, so that a four strip tent is about nine feet long and seven feet wide. The greatest height is about six feet. Wall tents are supported from a ridge pole and are anchored to six guy poles (Pl. 9, c). These shelters are widely used as summer dwellings by whites, with the walls anchored by a tent frame, they serve as permanent residences. A tent may also erect one or two wall tents on the trap line for the

[illegible]